

I, CAPTAIN CHARLES F. VALE, ASN - C - 1644 861, Signal Corps Photo Section, GHQ, FEC, certify that on the 18th day of September 1947 in the Teikoku Building, Tokyo, Japan, T/4 Phillip A. Cooper, ASN 13243540 and I took the within photograph; that the said photograph is a true and exact likeness of the rear left shoulder and side of Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull - known to be and verified to be Lt. Frederick D. Turnbull, A-1, USNR, File #301472.

/s/ Charles F. Vale
 Captain Charles F. Vale
 ASN - C - 1644861
 Signal Corps Photo Section
 GHQ - FEC

I, T/4 Phillip A. Cooper, ASN, 13243540, U.S. Army Signal Corps, have read the above certificate and state that the same is true in all respects.

/s/ Phillip A. Cooper
 T/4 Phillip A. Cooper
 ASN - 13243540
 U. S. Army Signal Corps.

CITY OF TOKYO)
 HONSHU, JAPAN) SS

I, FREDERICK DEWITT TURNBULL, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

I am a Lt. A-1, USNR, File #301472, now attached to Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, California. My permanent home address is 291 Grove, Highland Park 3, Michigan. I am 24 years of age. At the time I was a Prisoner of War I was an Ensign, AVN, USNR, File No. 301472.

I was formerly attached to Air Group 20, VF 20, aboard the USS Enterprise and was shot down by enemy air craft on October 12, 1944 at Kato, Formosa. I landed in the water by parachute approximately 25 feet from the shoreline and was immediately taken prisoner by the Army Military Police. Upon being captured all personal articles were removed from my person, my hands tied behind my back with parachute shroud lines, made to lie down and the parachute was thrown over me. Within ten minutes I had been shot twice, once in the left upper arm, once in the right chest. Beside the two wounds mentioned above, I had received two twenty millimeter wounds in my left shoulder. (See Attached Exhibit "A" and "B"). Approximately 30 minutes had elapsed when I was made to walk approximately 50 yards to the opposite side of the road running down the shoreline. In being made to walk, my physical condition at that time was very weak and as I could not walk fast enough I was jabbed in the back with a bayonet by an unknown person, and this bayonet wound was approximately one - one and a half inches deep. I was then transferred from this place by truck

to the Kato Military Hospital where my wounds were operated on without the aid of anesthetics. I was in this hospital until November 11, 1944 and at which time I was transferred to the Kempetai Headquarters in the city of Tainan, Formosa. I remained in this jail until November 23, 1944 undergoing interrogation daily. On November 23 I was taken by car to an airfield and then flown to Tokyo, Japan and on this trip, the only clothing that I had was a thin cotton Kimono and in the three day trip I was fed only two meals. Upon arrival in Tokyo, I was taken to the Kempetai Headquarters, Kudon District and confined there from November 26, 1944 until the 8th of December.

On the above date I was transferred to Ofuna Interrogation Camp by train and by foot. At this time I had no shoes and was made to walk a distance of approximately three miles walking over cinders, glass and made to step in animal excretion which was on the road. Not having shoes, it was very hard to keep the pace that was required and so my guards would prod me in the back with their sword cases. Also, I would like to state that at this time I had no clothing except for the thin cotton kimono given to me at the hospital on Formosa. I arrived at the Japanese Naval Interrogation Camp at Ofuna at approximately 11:30 a.m. December 8, 1944 and was immediately put in a cell six feet by nine feet. They did not feed me the noon meal that day and the first meal that I received was that night. The Kongocho by the name of Kitamura came to my cell at approximately 1:30 on this date and examined my cut and bleeding feet and also looked at my wounds in my shoulder, arm and chest. To these he gave no medical aid or attention nor would he give me clean bandages for my wounds, which were at that time lice infected.

Next day, which was 9 December 1944, I was interrogated by two men in civilian clothing, one whom I came to know later as Hatsuo Sasano, who was a Lt. in the Naval Intelligence. He informed me in my first interview that I was not a Prisoner of War but still a combatant and that my treatment by the Japanese Government would depend upon how I answered the questions asked of me. First interrogation consisted of my name, rank, serial number, ship, previous operations, future operations that I might know about, type of aircraft and information pertaining to this type, previous military training and also about my home life. In our conversation I learned that he was from Berkely, California and at that time I told him that one of the other Prisoners that came to Japan with me was born and raised in Berkely, California and his name was Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn. He said that he knew of no one by that name while he was in the States. Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn was beaten the next morning for no apparent reason, and although he had not been questioned by the Naval Intelligence, it appeared to me that this man, Lt. Sasano, Hatsuo may have ordered his beating.

The day following the interrogation by Lt. Sasano, Hatsuo, I was questioned by Captain Sanematsu with the aid of an interrogator named James K. Sasaki. In this interrogation, I was again informed as to my status while in this camp and that my safety depended upon my answers to their questions. I gave them false information as to the name of my ship and drew a diagram of the gun placements that were on the ship that I was supposedly from. About a month from the date of this interrogation I was again questioned by the same two men and at that time they

showed me a photograph of the ship that I had told them I was from. They could see easily that I had lied to them as the number of guns and positions thereon were entirely wrong, and so they suspected that I was from another ship. I did not admit that I was from another ship, but instead maintained that the information I gave them was true. At this time Captain Sanematsu slammed the desk with his fist and called me a liar and then slapped me approximately five or six times in the face. While I was being slapped at this interrogation, James K. Sasaki was present. Captain Sanematsu then summoned the guard on duty and told him to take me back to my room and I believe that he gave instructions to the guard to beat me as I had not told them the truth. This guard's name was Nishi, Masanori and upon arrival at my cell, Nishi beat me approximately fifteen times with a club three and a half inches in diameter and three feet long, with as much strength as he could gather, across the buttocks and legs. The beating began about 15 minutes after I was questioned by Sanematsu. At this moment it was time to change the guards and the guard by the name of Hirose, Kisaburo relieved Nishi and he was given instructions by Nishi to continue the beating. Hirose being a kind guard took the bat and would hit the floor and told me that every time he hit the floor for me to yell with pain. This guard, Hirose, saved me from being severely beaten and perhaps being beaten to death.

I hold Sanematsu and Sasaki responsible for the many beatings and general mistreatments that were a daily occurrence in this camp for the following reasons: Almost invariably after questioning, the person-questioned would be beaten and his meals withheld for one or more meals, a maximum time would be about four days. The guards would bow and treat both of these men with a great deal of respect and would follow any order or command given him by either. They both seemed anxious to impress us with their authority and that our lives rested in their hands, in order to secure the information that they desired from us. Sasaki often impressed us with the information that he was a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy and that his word carried a great deal of weight. He also continually promised to do certain things for us but these promises were never fulfilled. The fact that he had authority in this camp is attested by the following occurrences. On Easter Sunday 1945 a thorough search was made of the camp and of all prisoners rooms for articles we were not supposed to have. In this inspection they found some Japanese Yen in my room and I was called from a formation of Prisoners of War by James K. Sasaki and asked why this money was in the room. I explained the situation fully to him in the presence of Kitamura, Iida and another petty officer whose name I do not know. After explaining this, I was not beaten but instead returned to the formation. In the same inspection they found a package of American cigarettes, in a Navy Enlisted Man's room by the name of Ring, Dell and this man was beaten by Kitamura in the presence of approximately fifty Prisoners of War. This beating was administered by Kitamura hitting Ring with his fist approximately thirty five to forty times and knocking him senseless, so that for two days he was in a daze and could not talk coherently. This beating was witnessed by Sasaki, Iida and the unknown Petty Officer, and at no time did Sasaki interfere with this beating. It is my belief that Sasaki could have stopped this beating, as he surely stopped Kitamura from beating me. I have been told many times by the guards that the Gunrabu (phonetic) had

ordered certain prisoners to be beaten, their meals withheld for not answering their questions satisfactorily; and it was common knowledge within the camp that all beatings ordered or not ordered were condoned by the following men: Sanomatsu, Sasaki, Yokura, Sasano, Katagori, and all other interrogators and intelligence officers that came to this camp.

I will describe a routine day in solitary confinement. I was confined in a cell 6' x 9', which had one window opening on the compound, which was covered with paper and bars made of wood blocks approximately 1" square, and also had one window approximately 6" x 6" leading onto the corridor, which also was covered with paper. I would arise each morning at 6:15 and would be given five minutes in which to fold my blankets and to pile them in the corner of the room. I had five blankets. I then had to wait until 6:45, at which time my food was given to me with no chance to wash or brush my teeth. I would finish with breakfast by 7 o'clock, at which time my food was taken away and then I had to sit cross legged without any blankets around my body until it was time to sweep the room, which was approximately 8:30. At 9 AM in the morning they would start the exercise known as *composoge* (phonetic), which I will describe later. They would then take the solitary prisoners one at a time and submit them to this exercise. This would continue until approximately 10:30 or 10:45 and at 11:45 the noon meal was brought to me. This had to be finished by 12. I did nothing the rest of the afternoon except sit and think in my cell, and if the guards were not too close we would converse with the man in the cell next to us, as the walls were very thin and it was possible to carry on a conversation without raising your voice too much. At 4:45 I received my evening meal and of course, finished it by 5. I again had nothing to do but sit until 6:45, at which time I was told to make my bed and only allowed 5 minutes to make it. Then I went to sleep. There never was any heat in the barracks at any time I was there, and perhaps every third or fourth day I would be allowed to wash my face and hands and brush my teeth. Every other week I was, provided the guards were not mad or otherwise down on you as an individual, allowed to take a bath with soap. For a period of four months I wore the same clothes, which were lice infected and no opportunity to wash them or receive a change.

Our food three times a day consisted of one bowl per man of rice. This bowl would hold about 8 ounces. This bowl at no time was ever over 5/8ths full. We also received one 8 ounce bowl of soup per meal, and this soup was made of hot water and perhaps sometimes we would receive fish heads, fins, and once in a great while potato peelings, and if we received over 5 or 6 peelings per bowl, we figured ourselves very lucky.

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In the middle of December a Prisoner by the name of Lt. Norman Emil was beaten very severely in my presence. I was returning from the latrine and I witnessed the beating of Emil from a distance of approximately 30 ft. by Nishi, Asoma, Sugata and Kitamura. I stood in the doorway of the latrine waiting for a guard to return me to my cell for approximately two minutes and at this time I saw the following: Nishi was beating Lt. Emil with a club three and one-half inches in diameter, three feet long with all the strength that he could gather across the buttocks and legs and after five strokes with the bat, Asoma beat him five times, then Sugata beat him five times, and then they repeated the process. Emil then fell unconscious and Kitamura made Nishi and Sugata lift Emil to his feet and Kitamura beat him approximately 15 times with his fist. They then dropped him to the floor and kicked him in the groin and then kicked him bodily and threw him in his cell. For having seen this beating I was hit approximately six or seven times with said bat by Nishi. Before Nishi hit me with a bat he told me "No Look" (Miru Nei, phonetic which we understand to mean No Look). All the time that these guards were striking Emil they were laughing and seemed to be enjoying hearing Emil scream with pain and plead for mercy. This is the only beating of Emil that I saw with my own eyes but I heard these same guards and Kitamura beating Emil many more times, extending over a period of approximately six weeks, after which time Lt. Emil died as a result of this mistreatment and abuse.

Sometime in the latter part of January or the beginning of February, a severely wounded and burned flyer by the name of Lt. Hunt, USN was brought into camp and put in the cell next to mine. At the time he arrived in camp he was able to walk even though feebly, and had a rational mind. He told me his name, rank, where he was shot down, date and name of ship and type of aircraft he was flying and also his squadron number. Upon arrival at camp he was not examined in any manner by the Kongo Cho (Kitamura), but the next morning he was made to walk from the cell to Kitamura's room, a distance of approximately 50 yards. That Kitamura did to him in this room, I do not know, but when he returned to his cell, he was definitely in a far worse state than when he left. The night after his examination by Kitamura, he became delirious and his body racked with severe pain. In his delirium he went over his crash time and time again and spoke of his family back in the States. The guards could hear him raving, and they would go into his room and pound on the floor with their bats, laughing while they did this. Once during the night I tried to talk with him and could receive no answer, so I am positive he was out of his mind. About a week later he was again taken to Kitamura's room for the inhuman treatment which sufficed in the camp as medical treatment. In February 1945 I requested of Lt. Sasano, Patsuc permission to enter Hunt's room and feed him or help him in any way I could, as he could not use his arms or legs. Sasano said that he would

have to ask his superiors. About an hour later he came to my cell and said that it was impossible and so I asked at least let me go in and read the Bible to him and he said that he would see. The next morning he came back and informed me that that would not be allowed, and that there was nothing that we could do to help Hunt in any way. So Hunt starved to death.

The following guards were to the best of my knowledge and belief the meanest guards in this camp. Nishi, Asama, Sugata, Mori, Obara, Kitamura, Kohara and two other guards known to me by the following nicknames: The "Eazel", and the Dog or the Bull.

Nishi had a perverted sense of humor and the following incident will show exactly what I mean. In February I loaned my Bible to Lt. (J.G.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn, who was in the cell next to mine, and he read the Bible loud enough for Lt. (J.G.) Donald Curry Stanley to hear. Nishi, by sneaking outside and looking in the window of both rooms, could see that Flinn was talking loud enough for Stanley to hear him. He then went into Flinn's room and beat him with a bat 3 1/2" in diameter and 3' long about ten times, slugged him with his fist, then hit him with the sole of rubber tennis shoes and made him stand at attention without clothes for approximately 4 hours, and the same treatment was given to Stanley. He then entered my room and for no apparent reason demonstrated on me the same beating that he gave Flinn and Stanley, thinking it was a big joke to show me what he did as he was laughing the time he was working me over. I have seen and heard him beat prisoners on numerous occasions without any apparent reason for the beating. If a prisoner would show that the beating was hurting him, Nishi would delight in beating him longer and harder than if the prisoner showed no sign of pain. An example of this was the aforementioned beating of Emil. The people that I know for a fact that he beat are: Emil, Stanley, Flinn, Zeiner, Birdwell, Walker, Farnell, Frelleson, Walasek, Upton, Beuchoit, Cross and myself. The aforementioned beatings were administered during an exercise we knew as "Conporsope". This exercise consisted of taking a handless swab, bending from the hips and running this swab down a corridor approximately 25 yds. in bare feet, being beaten if you slowed down, fell or in any way did not keep up the pace set by the guard. This exercise was being conducted in the middle of the winter, using cold water which would make the floor very slippery and at the same time your feet would become numb due to the cold. The average number of times that you would go up and down this hall is 20, and every man who would take this exercise would receive approximately from 15 to 20 hard blows with a bat 3 1/2" by 3'. Also this exercise was done individually while the prisoner was in a weakened physical condition, and after two trips it was all he could do to move without extreme pain.

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After being in the cell a while, I made some cracks in the paper over the window with my finger nail in the window leading to the corridor and the window looking over the compound. In this way a person could look out when the guards were not around. I was released from solitary confinement March 17, 1945, at which time I was allowed to see other prisoners but not to converse with them. On April 7, 1945 we were given permission to talk with one another as we had been doing secretly since our arrival in camp.

In the middle of December a Prisoner by the name of Lt. Norman Emil was beaten very severely in my presence. I was returning from the latrine and I witnessed the beating of Emil from a distance of approximately 30 ft. by Nishi, Asoma, Sugata and Kitamura. I stood in the doorway of the latrine waiting for a guard to return me to my cell for approximately two minutes and at this time I saw the following: Nishi was beating Lt. Emil with a club three and one-half inches in diameter, three feet long with all the strength that he could gather across the buttocks and legs and after five strokes with the bat, Asoma beat him five times, then Sugata beat him five times, and then they repeated the process. Emil then fell unconscious and Kitamura made Nishi and Sugata lift Emil to his feet and Kitamura beat him approximately 15 times with his fist. They then dropped him to the floor and kicked him in the groin and then kicked him bodily and threw him in his cell. For having seen this beating I was hit approximately six or seven times with said bat by Nishi. Before Nishi hit me with a bat he told me "No Look" (Miru Nei, phonetic which we understand to mean No Look). All the time that these guards were striking Emil they were laughing and seemed to be enjoying hearing Emil scream with pain and plead for mercy. This is the only beating of Emil that I saw with my own eyes but I heard these same guards and Kitamura beating Emil many more times, extending over a period of approximately six weeks, after which time Lt. Emil died as a result of this mistreatment and abuse.

Sometime in the latter part of January or the beginning of February, a severely wounded and burned flyer by the name of Lt. Hunt, USN was brought into camp and put in the cell next to mine. At the time he arrived in camp he was able to walk even though feebly, and had a rational mind. He told me his name, rank, where he was shot down, date and name of ship and type of aircraft he was flying and also his squadron number. Upon arrival at camp he was not examined in any manner by the Kongo Cho (Kitamura), but the next morning he was made to walk from the cell to Kitamura's room, a distance of approximately 50 yards. What Kitamura did to him in this room, I do not know, but when he returned to his cell, he was definitely in a far worse state than when he left. The night after his examination by Kitamura, he became delirious and his body racked with severe pain. In his delirium he went over his crash time and time again and spoke of his family back in the States. The guards could hear him raving, and they would go into his room and pound on the floor with their bats, laughing while they did this. Once during the night I tried to talk with him and could receive no answer, so I am positive he was out of his mind. About a week later he was again taken to Kitamura's room for the inhuman treatment which sufficed in the camp as medical treatment. In February 1945 I requested of Lt. Sasano, Matsuo permission to enter Hunt's room and feed him or help him in any way I could, as he could not use his arms or legs. Sasano said that he would

have to ask his superiors. About an hour later he came to my cell and said that it was impossible and so I asked at least let me go in and read the Bible to him and he said that he would see. The next morning he came back and informed me that that would not be allowed, and that there was nothing that we could do to help Hunt in any way. So Hunt starved to death.

The following guards were to the best of my knowledge and belief the meanest guards in this camp. Nishi, Asama, Sugats, Mori, Obara, Kitamura, Kohara and two other guards known to me by the following nicknames: The "Gazel", and the Dog or the Bull.

Nishi had a perverted sense of humor and the following incident will show exactly what I mean. In February I loaned my Bible to Lt. (J.G.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn, who was in the cell next to mine, and he read the Bible loud enough for Lt. (J.G.) Donald Curry Stanley to hear. Nishi, by sneaking outside and looking in the window of both rooms, could see that Flinn was talking loud enough for Stanley to hear him. He then went into Flinn's room and beat him with a bat 3 1/2" in diameter and 3' long about ten times, slugged him with his fist, then hit him with the sole of rubber tennis shoes and made him stand at attention without clothes for approximately 4 hours, and the same treatment was given to Stanley. He then entered my room and for no apparent reason demonstrated on me the same beating that he gave Flinn and Stanley, thinking it was a big joke to show me what he did as he was laughing the time he was working me over. I have seen and heard him beat prisoners on numerous occasions without any apparent reason for the beating. If a prisoner would show that the beating was hurting him, Nishi would delight in beating him longer and harder than if the prisoner showed no sign of pain. An example of this was the aforementioned beating of Emil. The people that I know for a fact that he beat are: Emil, Stanley, Flinn, Zeimer, Birdwell, Walker, Farnell, Frelleson, Walasek, Upton, Beuchoit, Cross and myself. The aforementioned beatings were administered during an exercise we know as "Conporsope". This exercise consisted of taking a handless swab, bending from the hips and running this swab down a corridor approximately 25 yds. in bare feet, being beaten if you slowed down, fell or in any way did not keep up the pace set by the guard. This exercise was being conducted in the middle of the winter, using cold water which would make the floor very slippery and at the same time your feet would become numb due to the cold. The average number of times that you would go up and down this hall is 20, and every man who would take this exercise would receive approximately from 15 to 20 hard blows with a bat 3 1/2" by 3'. Also this exercise was done individually while the prisoner was in a weakened physical condition, and after two trips it was all he could do to move without extreme pain.

Other types of punishment that Nishi administered was putting a tooth brush handle between each one of your fingers, and then taking his hand and squeezing the Prisoner's hands as tight as he possibly could, and then releasing the pressure. This usually happened immediately prior to meals and consequently you could not use your chop sticks, or pick up your bowl and put it to your mouth to eat. He did that to me twice.

At meal times you would have to stand at the door with your cup in your hand, and ask for hot water, and then he would open the door and put this hot water from a kettle, making sure that the hot water spilled over the side, thereby severely scalding or burning the Prisoner's hands. He did this to me once.

Sugata, who was the running mate of Nishi, used to delight in trying to outdo Nishi in his punishment. Example of Sugata's nearness is the fact that he delighted in going with Nishi into the Prisoner's cell at night, while they were sleeping, and having Nishi sit on the prisoners while Sugata would beat them with the bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3". I know this to be a fact as I have had this done to me twice. He beat everyone that Nishi did, and that I have listed above, and these beatings occurred during "Composoge", and at any other time he so desired. Sugata liked to take certain supplies from our Red Cross boxes, of which I received only two during my entire stay. If you were to refuse to give him these supplies, he would beat you with the bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3"; and I know this happened to both Stanley and Flinn. On one occasion Kenneth Flinn was beaten 26 times by said bat for refusing to give Sugata the prunes from his Red Cross box. My cell at this time was adjoining Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Flinn's and Flinn told me that it was Sugata who had beaten him. Even though we were in solitary confinement and not allowed to speak with one another, it was possible to converse as the walls between the rooms were very thin and in some places you could see from cell to cell through the cracks. Flinn told me that Sugata came into his cell and put a tooth brush handle between each one of his fingers, and then took his hand and squeezed Flinn's hands as tight as he possibly could and then released the pressure. Flinn also said Sugata poured hot water over his hands.

I accuse Asoma of not only indulging in the mistreatment of the prisoners with Nishi, Sugata and Mori, but also allowing them to have the free hand in the mistreatment of the prisoners as he was the senior guard of the seaman ranks, and while on watch of these three men. In the capacity of senior guard, he received orders from the Petty Officers, Camp Commander and Gunredo and did not take any orders from any other guard outside of Kitamura, who was the Kongo Cho. I personally saw and heard him mistreat in numerous ways, Emil, Zeimer, Flinn, which led to their physical breakdown and subsequent death. I heard when I was released from solitary from my fellow prisoners that Asoma had beat them on numerous occasions without provocation, and no apparent reason in their cells. Asoma, as an individual, was a very prominent member of a detail that ran "Composoge". Asoma beat Kenneth Flinn

approximately 15 times with a bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter by 3' long as hard as he possible could, and the reason he gave to this beating of Flinn was that Flinn was sitting on his blankets while in solitary confinement, with one blanket wrapped around his body, and Asoma said that it was against the rules of the camp. Flinn was in the next cell to me and told me about this beating. This beating took place the end of December 1944.

Mori, insofar as I am personally concerned was the meanest of all the guards. After my arrival at camp he beat me on numerous occasions with the bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3' without provocation and apparently without orders. He took great delight in taking my left arm, which was shot up, and twisting it behind my back and hearing me yell with pain. Each time that he did this, it would cause scar tissue on my wounds to open and bleed, (See Attached Exhibit "A" and "B") and due to the fact that I had lice infected bandages, subjected me to possible infection. Beside the pain involved, this caused me great mental strain and had a decidedly bad effect on my morale. In December 1944 Mori beat Lt. Kenneth Ashton Flinn for approximately one hour with a bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3' after which Flinn could neither lie down, or sit down, and this beating so disturbed his digestive system that it was impossible for Flinn to eat. This beating took place outside the barracks known as Iku (phonetic) and I witnessed the beating from my window.

Hata, who sufficed as the camp cook, may be an able cook but he was much better as a Blackmarketeer. On numerous occasions in May, June, July and August I saw him load the stand on the rear of his bicycle with food. He would normally take rice, sugar, meat, vegetables. One day in the middle of June I saw him load his bicycle with food two different times and ride off, and then come back about three hours later with the food missing from the rear stand of his bicycle. On this occasion that I just mentioned, his first load consisted of approximately 25 lbs. of rice and the second load had a 10 lb. bag of sugar and a bag made of some sort of straw filled with rice, which I would estimate as weighing at least 10-15 lbs. It was a known fact in camp that Hata, alias "curley" had bought a home and furnished it from the money he made on the blackmarket. Enough food came into Ofuna for the Prisoners of War to live on, but with Hata stealing and selling the larger portion of this food, it left us with very little. Many times I and other Prisoners of War at Ofuna have seen empty cans in the kitchen and in Hata's room, which had come from the Red Cross food parcels, which were for Prisoners of War only. I do not say, however, that Hata was the only one who stole Red Cross boxes, but any one who did were condoned by Captain Senomatsu, Cmdr. Yokura, James K. Sasaki, Matsuo Sasano - as these men were stealing them also. It is my firm belief that anything that went on at the Japanese Naval Interrogation Camp at OFUNA was either ordered or condoned by the above mentioned members of the Naval General Staff and by all others in or connected to the Naval General Staff.

Obara never mistreated me personally, but I learned from the other prisoners when I was released from solitary that he indulged in the "Compensago" torture.

Kitamura, in my opinion, is a sadist and enjoyed seeing and causing pain to us as Prisoners of War. In December of 1944 my little toe on the left foot became frozen and the medical treatment I received from Kitamura was as follows: I was taken to his room by a guard and upon entering was made to sit down on a plain wooden bench. He then made me put my foot on a small stand and with a pair of tweezers pulled my skin very roughly from my frozen toe, causing extreme pain and leaving the toe itself raw. He then put some yellow ointment and gave me some dirty bandage, with which to wrap my toe. Another Prisoner of War was present when this happened; his name is Boatswain William Leibold, USN. In February 1945, when he made an inspection of a few solitary cells, he found where I had scratched my name on the wall, and he then came to my room and slugged me with his fist for approximately 20 times. I was sitting on something resembling a bed, with a straw mat on top of it, raised about 3' from the floor. When he hit me, he would knock me completely off my seat. He would bang my head against the wall. He would then make me come back up in my sitting position and hit me some more. This beating made it impossible for me to eat the evening meal. At the time of this beating my left arm was still in a sling, as my wounds were not completely healed. As stated before, Kitamura was very active in the beatings of Emil, Flinn, Zeimer, Ring and numerous other Prisoners of War.

On or about the 1st of February 1945, Lt. Emil's condition became very serious as a result of the beatings he had been receiving for a period of approximately one month at the hands of Asoma, Nishi, Ugeta and Kitamura, and at no time did Emil receive medical help from Kitamura that I know of. I can definitely state that Lt. Emil was not hospitalized. I hold Kitamura responsible for the death of Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Flinn through his refusal of medical aid. Flinn developed some sort of ulcer on the left side of his body, and said ulcer started as a slight hole no larger than a pin hole. This ulcer kept growing larger until it had attained the diameter of approximately 1 inch at the time Flinn died. During approximately six weeks period from 1 June 1945 until the date of Flinn's death, on or about 24 July 45, Flinn repeatedly asked Kitamura for medical aid and Kitamura refused. Further, approximately three days before Flinn died, Kitamura gave Flinn a piece of gauze on which some fish oil had been poured. I was with Flinn on the day that he went into a coma. Kitamura, accompanied by Kakuzo Iida, the Camp Commander, came by the room and looked in the doorway; I advised Iida and Kitamura that Flinn was very sick; Kitamura and Iida just looked and walked away. This statement can be verified by Lt. (j.g.) William T. Ross. Further, Kitamura was responsible for the death of Lt. (j.g.) William C. Zeimer in a somewhat similar manner. In about May Zeimer developed a sore on the outside of his left foot. The size of this sore, which was open,

kept increasing until on or about the 3rd of August it was from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Zeimer during all the time this sore was developing, kept asking Kitamura to do something about it. Kitamura refused. I was not in solitary confinement at this time, and therefore allowed to go as I pleased in my barracks. At 0700 that morning, the morning that Zeimer died, I went across to his cell, as he had not touched his food, and I wanted to find the reason why. Looking in his cell, I could see that Zeimer was not conscious. Myself, plus another Prisoner by the name of Hughes, went in Zeimer's cell and tried to bring him to. At this time his eyes were very glassy, his body was rather cold and stiff. Within an hour he started a gurgling noise within his throat, and having seen Flinn just a few weeks previously do the same thing, we knew that he was in a coma, and that it was impossible to revive him, but we tried for at least an hour to two hours. His face had a yellow color to it, his finger nails were very, very white. About 7:15 in the morning, right after we found Zeimer, I went down to Kitamura's office with Charles Bucheit to ask Kitamura if he would come down to Zeimer's cell and see what he could do for Zeimer. The only thing that he did say was "Matte" (Phonetic) which meant to us "Wait". Then we went back and worked on Zeimer for approximately two hours, and Kitamura did not come to give any aid to Zeimer until about 12:30. At approximately 12:30 of said date Kitamura gave Zeimer an injection of some drug and stated that at the time that Zeimer would die very shortly. Zeimer died that same day, within an hour after Kitamura had given him this injection. The following men besides myself heard Kitamura make this statement that Zeimer would die shortly, they were Bucheit, Porobo, Newton, all American Prisoners of War.

I also hold Kitamura responsible for the death of Lt. Punt for which I have already described previously in this statement.

Kitamura definitely had adequate medical supplies in his room in the Ofuna Camp to have saved Punt, Zeimer and Flinn. In any event, he could have prevented a great deal of suffering, which was experienced by the many sick and wounded Allied Prisoners interned in this camp. I knew positively that he had abundant medical supplies on hand because I personally saw them when the war was over in his room. Charles Bucheit will verify this as he was with me. These medical supplies were in a large wooden box, 3' long - 2½" wide and 2' high. This box was practically full of the following medical supplies: approximately 50 rolls of gauze, each roll was 3" in diameter - the width of the gauze was 2½"; a small wooden box 6" long - 3" wide - 3" high packed tightly with gauze pads; 20-30 tubes of burn ointment - these tubes were the same size as a large shaving tube - we used this in treating Rogan's burns after the war was over - about 15 4 oz. bottles of vitamin P-1 in liquid form; vitamin pills - the number I cannot estimate but after the war Kitamura began to issue them at the rate of 20 per day per Prisoner. There were approximately 135 Prisoners in the camp at the time - this continued from about 20 August 1945 until 1 September 1945; at least 5 large 10-14 oz. bottles of iodine; Kitamura had at least 300 pills of 1/2 grain morphine; there were many other medical items which I cannot recall at this time. I know

definitely that the supplies listed above were not sent to OFUNA after hostilities were over because if they had been, I would have seen them. After the cessation of hostilities, we were allowed free movement about the camp.

In about May 1945 Kohara became one of the worst tormentors of the camp. Kohara was Gocho San Number 2 for a while, then became Gocho San Number 1 before departing from Ofuna. Kohara almost always carried a cane about the camp with which he used to beat prisoners for no apparent reason. About once a week, every week, Kohara would order the Prisoners beaten for what seemed to be his personal amusement. Kohara openly claimed that there was no such thing as a "sick prisoner". On at least six or seven occasions I was beaten on the orders of Kohara and then made to assume the "Ofuna Crouch" for a period of from 1/2 to 3/4 of an hour. The "Ofuna Crouch" was the position of about a 1/2 knee bend, with knees a distance of about 2' apart, a balancing on the balls of the feet, with hands overhead in an upraised position. Any change of balance from the balls of the feet, increased bend of the knees or lowering of the hands and arms was met with a blow of the "camp club" a piece of wood 3' long and 3 1/2" in diameter, at the hands of the guard. At the conclusion of the "Ofuna Crouch" position, it was customary to make the prisoners assume a horizontal push-up position, with the body parallel to the ground supported by the arms and toes only. Any deviation from the parallel position resulted in a blow from the "camp club" by one of the guards. The duration of this line of stance was from 20 to 30 minutes. At the end of June 1945 Lt. (j.g.) Zeimer was suffering from beri beri and had an open sore on the outboard side of his left foot, which was approximately 3 1/2" in diameter and approximately 1" deep. He was called out with all the rest of the Prisoners in #3 barracks to do the Ofuna Crouch in the hallway. We held this position for about two minutes, at which time each man was taken as an individual to the center doorway of the 3rd barracks and beat five times by Kohara with a bat 3 1/2" in diameter and 3' long. About twenty of us received this punishment. We were then made to go outside in the compound and assume a push-up position. If your hips were too high, he would beat you with this bat until you got into the correct position, and likewise, if you were too low, the bat was put underneath your chest and drawn aft, and by drawing it aft, he would hit your testicles. This lasted approximately one-half hour. After this beating, Zeimer could not walk without two men helping him for about four or five days. He had a very hard time sleeping because of that punishment.

Whenever any Prisoner did anything wrong, all Prisoners were punished in the manner shown above. An example of his giving group punishments occurred sometime in July 1945. It developed that there was a piece of bread missing from the rations that were to be issued to the prisoners in my barracks. Kohara put us into the "Ofuna Crouch" and horizontal position as described above, along with the usual beatings that accompanied such "exercise". Another favorite amusement of Kohara's was to prod the prisoners with a stick while they were carrying buckets

of human feces from the latrine which resulted in the contents spilling on the Prisoner's person. At the time this was a very serious matter to us because of the definite lack of cleaning facilities in the camp.

Due to our unfamiliarity with Japanese names, we gave some of our guards nicknames until we learned their proper name. For example Nishi was known as the "Pest"; Obara was known as "Rosi"; Kohara was known as "Four Eyes or Luther Purbank"; Acma was known as "Metal Mouth"; Tamayama was known as "The Sport"; Kitamura was known as "The Quack"; "The Painter"; "The Patcher" and "Kengo Cho"; some of our interrogators were also given nicknames, Sasaki was called "Handsome Farry"; Sanomatsu was known as "The little Commander" and the "little Captain".

It is hard at this time to express the feeling of anxiety and constant fear under which we were living while confined as prisoners in this camp. I am sure that if the war had progressed another 30 days, that the deaths in this camp would have been much greater. When we were released from this camp, 30 to 40 men were carried out on stretchers. One of these men, Major Walker, died on the hospital ship, Benovolence.

/s/ Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
FREDERICK DEWITT TURNBULL

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 19th day of September 1947

/s/ John R. Pritchard
John R. Pritchard.
Captain, Inf.
Summary Court.

C E R T I F I C A T E

27 October 1947.

I hereby certify that the attached document is a true copy of an affidavit purporting to be sworn and subscribed to by Frederick Dowitt Turnbull, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan on the 19th day of September 1947.

I further certify that it was copied from an original in my custody as Chief, Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ Charles W. Willoughby.
Charles W. Willoughby, Major, Inf.
Ass't Chief of Criminal Registry,
Division, Legal Section.



Exhibit "A"

Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
FEC-47-78093 19 SEPT 47

SCARS ON NAVAL OFFICER'S BACK FOR
LEGAL SECTION:

PHOTO OF LT. FREDERICK D. TURNBULL,
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., U.S.N.R., SHOW-
ING SCARS ON BACK RECEIVED FROM BEAT-
INGS WHILE A WAR PRISONER IN JAPAN.
TAKEN FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST AN ALLEGED
JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL FOR LEGAL SEC-
TION, GHQ-SCAP, TOKYO, JAPAN.

PHOTOGRAPHER-COOPER

PHOTOGRAPH BY U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

I, Frederick Dewitt Turnbull being first duly sworn
on oath do certify that the photograph appearing on
the reverse side is a photograph of my rear left
shoulder and side taken by Captain Charles F. Vale,
ASN-O-1644861, Signal Corps Photo Section, GHQ, FEC,
Tokyo, Japan on the 18th day of September 1947. The
scars on my left shoulder as shown by this photograph
on the reverse side, resulted solely and entirely
from the wounds described in my affidavit on pages
1 and 8 dated 19 September 1947.

Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
A-1, U.S.N.R., File #301472
19 September 1947

JOHN R. PRITCHARD
Capt. Inf.

This is a photograph taken
by me and T/4 Phillip A.
Cooper on Sept. 18th, 1947, of
Lt. Frederick D. Turnbull
and referred to in my
affidavit dated Sept. 19th, 1947.
Charles F. Vale
Capt. Sig. C.
01644861





Exhibit "B"
Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
FEC-47-79004 13 SEPT 47

SCARS ON NAVAL OFFICER'S BACK FOR
LEGAL SECTION:

PHOTO OF LT. FREDERICK D. TURNBULL,
HIGHLAND PARK, ICH., U.S.N.R., SHOW-
ING SCARS ON BACK RECEIVED FROM BEAT-
INGS WHILE A JAP PRISONER IN JAPAN.
TAKEN FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST AN ALLEGED
JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL FOR LEGAL SEC-
TION, GHQ-SCAP, TOKYO, JAPAN.

PHOTOGRAPHER-COOPER

PHOTOGRAPH BY U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

I, Frederick Dewitt Turnbull being first duly sworn
on oath do certify that the photograph appearing on
the reverse side is a photograph of my rear left
shoulder and side taken by Captain Charles F. Vale,
ASN-O-1644861, Signal Corps Photo Section, GHQ, FEC,
Tokyo, Japan on the 18th day of September 1947. The
scars on my left shoulder as shown by this photograph
on the reverse side, resulted solely and entirely
from the wounds described in my affidavit on pages
1 and 8 dated 19 September 1947.

Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
A-1, U.S.N.R., File #301472
19 September 1947

JOHN R. PRITCHARD
Capt. Inf.

This is a photograph taken
by me and 1/4 Phillip G. Coopers,
on Sept 18th, 1947, of Lt.
Frederick D. Turnbull and
referred to in my affidavit
dated Sept. 19th, 1947.

Charles F. Vale
Capt. Sig C
01644861

1250



1. P. S. Doc. No. 3223

EXHIBIT No.

法廷書証「B」

フレデリック デュワット ターニブル (Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)

極東軍区一四七一七九。〇四

一九四七年九月十八日

法務部用海軍将校背部傷痕

日本に於ては俘虜期間中政打ニヨリ受ケタル背部、傷痕

ホス米海軍予備大尉「ミシガン」(Michigan)「ハイランドパーク」

(Highland Park)「フレデリック D. ターニブル」(Frederick D. Turnbull)

、寫真日本國、東京、聯合軍最高司令部總司令部法務

部用ニ甲ニ立テニシタ日本人戦争犯罪人ニ対スル證據トシテ

撮影

撮影者 クーパー (Cooper)

米陸軍通信隊ニヨリ寫真

私、フレデリック デュワット ターニブル (Frederick Dewitt Tun-

bull)「先ツ正式ニ宣誓シタル後裏面ニ掲載スル寫真、

一九四七年九月十八日、日本國、東京、極東軍区總司令部通

信隊、寫真課、陸軍認識番号〇一六四四八六一「チャールズ

フ・ヴァール」(Charles F. Vale)大尉ニヨリ撮影セラル私、左肩

後部及び腰腹、寫真上ニシテ証明ニス。裏面、寫真ニ依リホ

セラル私、左肩、傷痕ハ一九四七年九月十九日附、私、宣誓

供述書二頁、八頁ニ記載セラル負傷ニ全ク且完全ニ基ツク

メディアリス。

フレデリック デュワット ターニブル (Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)

大尉署名

I.P.S. Doc. No. 3223

「A」- 米海軍予備役認識番号三二四七一

一九四七年九月十九日

歩兵大尉

ジョン・R・プリチャード (John R. Prichard) (署名)

此、寫真に私及リテ「フィリップ・A・クーパー (Phillip A. Cooper)」
が一九四七年九月十八日撮影ニテ「フレデリック・D・ターブル」
(Frederick D. Turnbull) 中尉、寫真ニテリ。尚、一九四七年
九月十九日附、私、宣誓供述書中ニ述ベリテ此ニサイン
ス。

通信隊大尉

チャールズ・F・ヴァレ (Charles F. Vale) (署名)

〇一六四四六八一



I.P.S. Doc. No. 3223

EXHIBIT No.

一九四三年九月十九日

私、極東軍官の總司令部通信隊寫眞課、陸軍
認識番号「オー」(O)一六四八六一大尉「チャールズ・F.
ヴァイル」(Charles F. Vale)は一九四三年九月一日、日本国東京帝国
「ビルディング」ニ於テ陸軍認識番号一三三四三五四、A4「フィリップ
・A・クーパー」(Phillip A. Cooper)ト私が添附寫眞ヲ撮
影シタコト及ビ右寫眞ハ認識番号三〇一四七ニ号、米国
海軍予備大尉「フレイ」(A)ー「フレデリック・D・ターナブル」
(Frederick D. Turnbull)トミテ知ラシ、且、證明サシタ「フ
レデリック・デウィット・ターナブル」大尉(Lt. Frederick Dewitt
Turnbull)、左肩後部及横腹、眞實且、正確ナル寫
眞ナルコトヲ證明シマス。

チャールズ・F・ヴァイル (Charles F. Vale)

署名

極東軍官の總司令部

通信隊寫眞課

陸軍認識番号〇一六四八六一

大尉「チャールズ・F・ヴァイル」(Charles F. Vale)

私、米国陸軍通信隊、陸軍認識番号一三三四三五四、
A4「フィリップ・A・クーパー」(Phillip A. Cooper)ハ右證明書ヲ
讀ミ、右、總ニル長ニ於テ眞實ナルコトヲ証明シマス。

フィリップ・A・クーパー (Phillip A. Cooper)

署名

米国陸軍通信隊

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陸軍認識番号一三四三五四。

4-1-1-1-A-1-1-1 (Phillip A Cooper)

法廷書記 A,

「フレデリック・デウィット・ターニブル」(Frederick Dewitt Turnbull) 大尉

極東軍官一四七—七六九九三

一九四七年九月十八日

は務部用海軍將校北部、傷痕、日本に於ては浮屠
期間中改行ニヨリ受ケタ脊部、傷痕、又ハ米國海軍
予備大尉「ミチガニ」(Michi Gani)「ハイム・ペー」(Highland Perry)
「フレデリック・D・ターニブル」(Frederick D. Turnbull)、写真。
日本國東京聯合軍最高指揮官總司令部法務部
用ニ申シ立テラセタ日本人戦争犯罪人ニ對スル証據トシテ
撮影

撮影者 コーパー (Cooper)

米國陸軍通信隊ニテ写真

私「フレデリック・デウィット・ターニブル」(Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)
ハ先ヅ正式ニ宣誓シタル後、裏面ニ掲載スル写真ハ一九四三年
九月十八日日本國東京極東軍官總司令部通信隊、
写真員課、陸軍認識番号〇一六四八六二「チャールズ・F・
グエイル」(Charles F. Guille)大尉ヨリ撮影サレタ私、左肩
後部及横腹、写真ナルコトヲ証明シマス。裏面、写真ニ
依リ示サレタ私、左肩、傷痕ハ一九四三年九月十九日附、
私、宣誓供述書一頁、八頁ニ記載サレタ真傷ニ、全ク
且完全ニ基クモノナリトス。

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フレデリック・デウィット・ターナブル (Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)
大尉 會名 /

「A」— 米海軍予備役 認識番号 330441
一九四二年九月十九日

歩兵大尉 道・R・プリチャード (John R. Prichard)
會名 /

此、寫眞、私及「A」— フレデリック・A・クーパー (Phillip A. Cooper)
が一九四二年九月十八日撮影した「フレデリック・D・ターナブル」
(Frederick D. Turnbull) 大尉、寫眞を、同 一九四二年九月十九日
附、私、寫眞決意書中、送るに付ルモ、トマス。

通信隊大尉 チャールズ・F・ヴァレ
(Charles F. Vale)

O-1 大田 大



EXHIBIT No.

1 PSDOC No. 3223

證 明 書

一九四三年十月三日

私、添附書類が一九四三年九月十九日、日本、本州、東京に於て、「フредリック・デウィット・ターンビル」(Frederick Dewitt TURNBULL)に依り直筆書せし署名と云ふことを直筆伝書、署名と云ふことを証明シヌ。

私、更に、日本、東京、联合国軍最高指揮官總司令部、法務部、犯罪登録課長と云ふ私が保管する原本の文字と云ふことを証明シヌ。

法務部、犯罪登録課次長

中兵少佐 チャールズ・W・ウィルoughby
(Charles W. Willoughby) 署名

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部々

日本 本州 東京都

私、フレデリック・デウィット・ターヌブル(FREDERICK DEWITT TURNBULL)は此又正式に宣誓を行ひ、如く証明し且供述す。

私、現在「カリフォルニア・ロス・アラミトス」(LOS ALAMITOS, CALIFORNIA)の海軍飛行場を所居し、認識者言才三。一四二五、米國海軍予備 A-1 大尉デトリマス。此、本國、住所「ミシガン」(Michigan)、「ハイランドパーク」(Highland Park)の郵便局「グローブ」(Grove)二百九十一番デトリマス。年、二十四デトリマス。私が学徒時代に當時、私に認識者言才三。一四二五、米國海軍予備 航空少尉デトリマス。

私、江戸米國艦「エンタープライズ」号に乗組、才三十八、才三十九航空隊を所居す中、一九四四年十月十二日、台湾「カト」(Kato)に於て敵航空機に依り撃墜せられた。此、海岸から約三十五呎、海上に落下傘に依り着水し、直に陸軍憲兵に依り学徒とせられた。捕らへられ、所持品、私、身より取り除かれ、地面に敷かれた。私、両手、後手縛られ、落下傘が私、上へ投げかけられた。十分以内、私、一度に足、上膊に一度に足、胸に二回射撃せられた。前記に於て、負傷、外に私に足、肩に二ヶ所、二十発、負傷を受けられた。 (添附、書証及び参考) 私が、海岸線に下りて行つた、反計測は約五十碼

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歩行せられた時、約三十分経過してキマシタ。歩行せられたニ
 当ツテ、其ノ時ノ私ノ肉体的状態ハ非常に弱クテ、私ハ充分
 早く歩行スルコトガ出来ナカッタ。テ私ハ未知ノ人カウ銃創
 ヲ受テ背部ヲ刺サレマシタ。ソシテ此ノ銃創ノ傷ハ約一乃至
 一時半ノ深サガ下リマシタ。ソレカラ私此ノ場所カラ「カトウ」卒
 々ニ衛生病院ニ貨物自動車ニ依ッテ移サレマシタ。其
 処テ私ノ負傷ハ麻酔劑ノ助ケ無シニ手術サレマシタ。私ハ
 一九四四年十月廿三日此ノ病院ニ居リマシタ。ソシテ其ノ時ニ私ハ台
 湾ハ台南市ニアル憲兵隊司令部ニ移サレマシタ。私毎日記
 向ヲ受テナガラ一九四四年十月二十三日マデ此ノ刑務所ニ居
 リマシタ。十一月二十三日、私ハ自動車ニ依ッテ飛行場ニ連レ
 テ行カレ、次ニ日本ノ東京ニ空輸サレマシタ。ソシテ此ノ旅
 テ私ガ持つテキタ唯一ノ衣服ハ薄イ綿ノ「ギモノ」(Kimonos)ヲ
 ケデ、此ノ三日ノ旅テ私ハ僅ニ二日ノ食事ヲ与ヘラレタ。タレテ
 アリマシタ。東京ニ到着スルヤ、私ハ「クダニ」(Kudani)地ニ
 テル憲兵隊司令部ニ連レテ行カレ、一九四四年十一月二十六日
 カラ十二月八日マデ其処ニ拘禁サレマシタ。
 前述ノ日付ニ私ハ東京ニ依リ次ニ歩行ニ依リ大船部向
 所ニ移サレマシタ。其ノ時、私ハ靴ヲ持つテ居リマセンデシタ
 ガ、燃焼ヤ硝子ノ上ヲ歩キテカラ、約三哩ノ距離ヲ歩行セラレ、

道路とニテ、動物、排泄物、中ニ踏ミ入ラセラルマシタ。
 靴ヲ穿イテ、キナク、デ、要求サレタ、歩調ヲ保ツコトハ、非常
 ニ困難テアリマシタ。ソレデ、私、衛兵ハ、彼等、劍、鞘、私
 ノ背部ヲ突キマシタ。一母、私ハ台湾ノ病院ニ於テ、私ニ与
 ヘラレタ、薄イ絹ノ衣服ヲ除イテ、一枚ノ衣服モ此ノ時持
 ツテ、キナク、タコトヲ申述ヘ度イト思イマス。私ハ、一九四一
 十月八日午前十一時三十分頃、大船ニテ、日本海軍俘虜
 評同所ニ到着シ、直ニ間口六呎、奥行九呎、拘禁室
 ニ入ラシメシタ。翌日、私ハ晝食ヲ給ササレ、私ガ受ケタ最
 初ノ食事ハ、晝ノ夜、テアリマシタ。「キタハラ」(不満足)ト
 イフ。姓「コンゴヤウ」(不満足)カ此ノ日、一時三十分頃
 和ノ拘禁室ニマツテ来テ、私ノ切場及血ミテ、キル足ヲ點
 檢シ、甚、上ノ肩、腕、及胸ノ傷ヲ見マシタ。是等ノ傷
 ニ付シテ、彼ハ何ヲ醫療的、手段乃至ハ配慮ヲ与ヘナカ
 タシ、又、甚、時、風ガタク、私ノ傷ニ付シ、彼ハ清
 潔ナ繃帶ヲ与ヘ、ウトシマセシタ。

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翌日、一九四四年十二月九日（土曜日）に、私、洋服を着て二名、自らの旅費を取調り受けて、その其の一人名を私の海軍報章部の中尉「ハツノ・ササノ」(Hatsuo Sasano)と三年後には、私は少佐として在任中。彼は私が待合室で待つ間、今同職階員としての日本及び日本政府に依る私の待遇の如何を問ふが質問に私の如何に答へたかに依りて定むることにし、最初、會員たることを告げ、第一、質問の私の姓名階級認識番号、船舶過去作戦、私の長年得た将来作戦、空中型及右に關する情報通達一冊等資料、及び我々の生活についてより詳しく説明した。我が會話中、私の彼が「カリフォルニア州バーレー」(Berkeley California)にあることを知り、且當時、私も私も日本人の住居者一人、「カリフォルニア州バーレー」に住んで居る。彼の姓名：海軍中尉「アシュトン・フリン」(Lt(j.g.) Kenneth Ashton Flyn)として彼が知られた。彼は彼の本國に居る間、其の姓名、人の證に於けるカギとバリエーション。「アシュトン・フリン」として海軍中尉(Lt(j.g.) Kenneth Ashton Flyn)に留置中に別荘として運用に依り歸すことになった。そして彼は海軍報部を依り訪問することになり、此の時「ハツノ・ササノ」中尉(Lt. Sasano Hatsuo)が彼に歸すのを介した。多分彼は又少佐として在任中である。

「ハツノ・ササノ」(Sasano Hatsuo)が彼に「同じ民間人組織」の私に「J.H.K. ササキ」(James K. Sasaki)という姓名を

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「ササノハツネ」(Sasano Hatsu) は、戦国時代、室町幕府の
末代将軍・足利義満の子・足利義隆の次男・足利義昭の弟・

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訊問者、按斯、下ニ「サネマツ」(Sanematsu)大尉ニヨリ訊問
セシコトナリ。此、訊問ニ於テ、私、此、收容所ニ居間、私
、身令ニ関スルニ及私、安全、彼等、質問ニ対スル私、
答弁如何ニ依テ、再ニ告テコトナリ。私、私、船、名神
ニ付テ虚傳、情報ヲ彼等ニ與テ、且私が乗組ニテ平々
ト想像家たり船ニ握ルニテ碇床、圖面ヲ書キコトナリ。
此、訊問、日カラ約一月後、私、前述ニ名、田カニヨリ再ニ
質問セシ、其、時、彼等、私が乗組ニテ平々ト彼等ニ告
テタコト、下ニ船、島頭ヲ私ニ示シコトナリ。大砲、数及大砲
、位置ヲ全然、相違ニテ平々ト、私が虚言ヲ述シテ平々ト
ヲ彼等ニ容易ニ施シコトガ出来コトナリ。一故、彼等、私が他
、一隻、船、乗組員ニテト誤シコトナリ。私、他、一隻、船
、乗組員タニテト承認シコトナリ。其、代リ私が彼等
ニ與テ情報、具實ナニテトコト主張シコトナリ。此、時、
サネマツ(Sanematsu)大尉、彼、答ヲ以テ身ヲ叩キテ私ヲ
虚言者ト呼ビ、次ニ約五、六回私、顔ヲ平々ト殴リマ
シ。此、訊問、私が平々ト殴ニシテ平々ト問、「ジーン・ス・K.
ササキ」(James K. Sasaki)、其、馬ニ居リコトナリ。コトナリ「サネ
マツ」(Sanematsu)大尉、學者、衛兵ヲ呼ビ付テ、彼ニ私ヲ
私、容ニ連シ度ヌテ令シコトナリ。コトナリ私が眞實ニ彼
等ニ告テタコト、下私ヲ殴打スル指示ヲ彼、其、衛兵ニ與
テモ、ト信シコトナリ。此、衛兵、姓名ハ「ニシ・マサノリ」(Nishi Masanori)
下ニ私、拘禁所ニ到着スル「ニシ」(Nishi)ノ直径三寸半
長サ三尺、棍棒ヲ以テ、彼ノ出来得限ニ力ヲ必ズテ肩背カニ及テニ

テ約十五回私ヲ毆打ニシマシム。
 毆打ハ私ガ「サネマツ」(Sane Mats)ニ訊問サレテカラ約十五分後ニ
 始マリマシム。此ノ時ハ衛兵ノ交代ノ時ダツタノデ、「ヒロセ・キサブロー」
 (Hirose Ksaburo)ト云フ衛兵ガ「ニシ」(Nishi)ト交代シ、彼ハ「ニシ」
 (Nishi)カラ毆打ヲ續ゲルモウニ指示サレマシタ。「ヒロセ」(Hirose)ハ親切ナ
 衛兵ダツタノデ棒ヲ持ツテ床ヲ叩キ、私ニ床ヲ叩ク度ニ痛イト叫
 ベト云ヒマシタ。此ノ「ヒロセ」(Hirose)ト云フ衛兵ガ私ヲ烈シイ毆打
 殊ニヨルト毆リ殺サレタカモシレナイ毆打カラ救ツテ呉レタノデアリ
 マシタ。

私ハ次ノ理由カラ「サネマツ」(Sane Mats)ト「ササキ」(Sasaki)ガ
 此ノ收容所ノ日常茶飯事デアッタ度々ノ毆打ト一般の虐待ノ
 責任者ト認メマス。訊問ガアッタ後ニハ殆ド常に訊問サレタ
 者ハ毆打サレ且食事ヲ一回又ハ其レ以上、最も酷イ時ハ約四日間
 モ差止メラレマシタ。衛兵達ハ此ノ二人ニ対シ常にオビ儀ヲシ非
 常に敬意ヲ拂ヒ、此ノ二人ノ何レカバ出シタ命令ニ何デモ従ツテ居
 リマシタ。此ノ二人ハ何方モ私達カラ聞き度イト思ツテナル情報ヲ
 手ニ入レル爲ニ、私達ニ彼等ガ權威ヲ持ツテナル事ト私達ノ生命彼
 等掌中ニ握ラレテナル事ヲ銘記サセヨウト焦ッテナルヨウデシタ。
 「ササキ」(Sasaki)ハ彼ガ日本帝國海軍ノ海軍中佐デアリ、ソノ言
 葉ニハ非常ナ權威ガアル事ヲ知ラセテ、我々ヲ屢々感心サセタリ
 シマシタ。彼ハ又我々ニ何カンテヤルト断エズ約束シマシタガ此等ノ
 約束ハ一度モ果サレセデント。彼ガ此ノ收容所テ權威ガアッタ
 トイフ事ハ次ノ出来事デ證明サレマス。一九四五年ノ復活祭ノ日曜日
 ニ我々が所有スル禁ジラレテナル物品ニ対スル一斉検査ガ收容所並ニ
 俘虜ノ部屋全部ニ対シ行ハレマシタ。此ノ検査ノ際彼等ハ私ノ部

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此堂三ノ子誓ノ後、仙六庵下ニ遷居スル處ト櫛内ヲ見渡
セ九宮ノ紙ニ就テ隙間ヲ明ケテ之ヲ新シテ於右ノ衛兵が進
クニ居テ其時ノ外ヨリ此ノ事ヲ知ル者モ久私ハ一九四五年三月

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十七日ニ独房監禁カノ釈放セ。此、時他ノ作廢運ニ會フ事ヲ
許サ。又、夕方ニ此ノ事ハ許サシメセ。又、収容所ニ着
イタ時カ、我ニガ被カニ行ハテ居ル様ニ一九四五年四月七日、我
タハニ語ヲスル事ヲ許サシメセ。

十二月、中甸「ノーマン・エミル」中尉(Norman Emil)ニ
言フ名、停機カノ前テ病列ニ置カレ。私ニ便所カニ行ハテ途中ニテ概テ三。又、距離カ
ラ「エミル」(Emil)カ「ニシ」(Nishi)。「アソマ」(Asoma)。
「スガタ」(Sugata)。「キタムラ」(Kitamura)ニ置カレ
テ目撃シタル事。

私ニ便所ノ入ルニ至リテ、此ノ令間、私ヲ拘禁所ニ
連レ床ニ置ラレ。此ノ時、此ノ時次ノ事ヲ見
タシ。ニシ(Nishi)ノ直徑三吋半、長サ三呎、棒
「エミル中尉」(Emil)ヲ呼カラテ、此ニカケテアラン限リ
ノカデ置カレ。ソノ棒ヲ五回置ク後
「アソマ」(Asoma)カ五回置キ、次ニ「スガタ」(Sugata)

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が五回殴り、ソレカラ彼等ハセウニ多仕打ヲ繰返シムル
タ。「エミル」(Emil)ハ其時、意識ヲ失フ倒レシム
ガ。「キタムラ」(Kitamura)ハ「ニシ」(Nishi)ト「スガタ」
(Sugata)ハ「エミル」(Emil)ヲ捕ヘテ其拳骨ヲ約
十五回殴リシムル。

ソレカラ、彼等ハ「エミル」(Emil)ヲ床ニ倒シテ、鼠蹊部
ヲ蹴リ、次イテ、胸ヲ蹴ツタ、ナ、拘係室ニ投入シム
タ。此ハ其、殴打ヲ見タムニ、ハソ、大ニ「ニシ」(Nishi)
ニ倒シ、棒ヲ殴ラシムル。

「ニシ」ハ其時、其打リ前ニ「ノー・ルック」(No look)ト叫ビ
シムル。(「ニシ」ハ其時、其打リ前ニ「ノー・ルック」ト叫ビ
シムル音誤)。此、衝突後ハ「エミル」(Emil)ヲ殴リ、其
間中、次ニ、其「エミル」(Emil)ハ苦痛ヲ叫ビ聲ヲ、
ゲ、其時、其打リ前ニ「ノー・ルック」ト叫ビシムル。

此ハ、私が自分自身、眼ヲ見タ、唯一「エミル」(Emil)、
殴打ヲスガ、其ハ凡ソ、大ニ「エミル」(Emil)ヲ殴リ、
達ト「キタムラ」(Kitamura)ハ「エミル」(Emil)ヲ殴リ、
スル音ヲ聞キ、其時、ソレカラ、期間、後ハ「エミル」中時

(Emil)中時ハ其時、其打リ前ニ「ノー・ルック」ト叫ビシムル。
一月、下旬、二日、初日、其時、重傷ヲ負ヒ、大ニ
傷ヲ、其時、其打リ前ニ「ノー・ルック」ト叫ビシムル。
所ニ運バ、其時、其打リ前ニ「ノー・ルック」ト叫ビシムル。

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[illegible]

改打シテ人即チ先ニ其カ名前ヲシテ人誰ニ改打ニシカラン
此改打ニ「コンボニーダ」("Componage")譯註申振掃除ノ一問又
彼カ「コンボニーダ」ト思フ時ニ何時ニ行ハルニシカラン。スガタ(Suga-
ta)抑留間ヲ過シテ其カ唯ニ同其ノ中ヲ受取ルニ過
シテ亦十字箱カウ或ハ補給品ヲ取リテ好シテサニシメ誰
ニ彼ニ「コンボニーダ」補給品ヲサニシテ拒ミタトスル。然レバサニシ
長クニ吠、棍棒ヲ改打ニシカラン。然レバ「スタンレー」(STANLEY)
ト「フリン」(FLINN)兩人ニ「此事ヲ起シタカラン」ト云フ。及ビ
「ケンネッス」(Kenneth FLINN)カ亦十字箱カウ乾季「スガタ」
(Sugata)ニ「正ニ此ニシテ有、上記棍棒ヲ二十ニ同改打カ
ラヌ。此ノ時其ノ過失ハ「スガタ」カ、海軍中尉(Lt. J. G.
Kenneth Flinn)ト「解合」シ居リ「フリン」(Flinn)カ「彼ヲ改
打シタ」ト云フ、(Sugata)カ「是ト云フニハ、我カ、他カ
様カ」ト居リ互ニ「話し合フ」ニ「許サレ」テ居「カ」ト云フ。
部屋ト部屋ト「間」ニ「非常ニ薄ク」所ニ「割」目ヲ「通
シ」隣「部屋」カ「覗」ミ「風」ヲ「シ」カ「語」フ「文」ニ「ト」ハ「未

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「モリ」(MORI)は我が個人的に国家の恨みは於て、全衛兵、
内へ最も等しい。私が収容所へ通った時彼に数回トッパを
ベキ理由として耳鳴りをして命令を受けた。太く三時半、長々三
棒で私の股打をした。彼は銃剣を受け私を左腕より、
右手首中、後手握り、私が痛くて泣き鳴らした。南の方非
常に喜んだ。彼が之をやると何時でも私を傷、傷口組
織、口が閉ぢて出せなくなる。(添付は処證明A及びB参
照)。そして私は頭、肩、胸、腰、膝、足、私を痛毒
甚来、危険な状態とした。そして皆々苦痛、外に此事、
私は非常な精神的緊張させ、私の主氣は決定的な悪
影響を受ける。一九四四年十二月に「モリ」(MORI)は「エス」
ネズミアとよんで海軍中尉(KEN VETH ASHTON FLIN)
に太く三時半、長々三棒で太く一時肉を殴打し、その後
は「エス」(FLIN)は横たわって坐して出来なくなり
且つ此、殴打は彼の消化器系統に非常に障害を與へた。
「エス」(FLIN)は食べないが出来なくなり。此、
殴打は「エス」(FLIN)(音誤)と言ひたい収容所廠舎
の外へ行くと、彼が私の股打を忘れた目撃した。
収容所、料理人、通譯、通譯、通譯、通譯、通譯、通譯、通譯、
料理人、下士、下士、下士、下士、下士、下士、下士、下士、
アリマシタ

五月六日、七月八日、八月三日、私に幾度か彼が自転車、後台
に食糧を積む、見えた。彼の普通米、砂糖、肉、野菜
を運ぶ。六月十日、或日、私は彼が二回自転車で食

唐達カラ彼がヤタラニコンペンシゲル(訳註:甲板掃除)ノ携
向ヲヤクトイフ事ヲ聞キマシタ。

「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)ハ、私ノ意見デハ、変態的殘虐
症デ、倅唐デアル私達ノ苦痛ヲ見、又苦痛ヲ起サセラルトミ
樂ヲ感じテサマシタ。一九四年十一月、私ノ左足ノ小指ヲ凍
傷ニテリマシタガ、私が「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)カラ受テテ治
療ハ左ノ如キモノデシタ。私ハ衛兵ニヨツテ彼ノ部屋ニ連
レテ行カレ、部屋ニ入ルト、粗末ナ木ノ「ベンチ」ニ腰カケサ
ラシメシタ。彼ハシレカラ私ノ足ヲ小サナ台ノ上ニ置カセ、セツ
トデ凍傷ニカクテナル指ノ皮ヲ乱暴ニ引張ツテ、ヒドイ
痛ミヲ起サセ、指ノ皮ヲ剥イデシメヒシメシタ。ソレカラ彼ハ黄
色イ膏藥ヲ少し塗ツテ指ヲ巻ク爲ニ汚レタ繃帯ヲ
少し巻シメシタ。倅ノ倅唐ガ一カノ事カ行ハレタ時ニ居
合ハセマシタ。彼ノ名ハ、米國海軍ノ掌帆長「ウィリアム
レイボルド」(WILLIAM LEIBOLD)デアリマス。一九五
年二月彼ガニ、三ノ狭房ヲ調ベタ時、彼ハ私が壁ニ私
ノ名前ヲ彫リツケタ箇所ヲ発見シテ、私ノ部屋ニヤツテ来
テ拳骨デニ十回ばかり私ヲ強打シマシタ。

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私床から三呎ばかり高き二＝席ヲ敷イタ。寢台、ヨウモリ＝脚
カテイヤミタ。彼が私ヲ殴ル時＝彼ハ全ク私ヲ座席カテアキ飛バシタ。
彼ハ私ノ頭ヲ壁ニ打ツケニシタ。ソレカウ彼ハ私ヲ腰カケル位置ニ帰
リ又幾ツカ殴リシタ。コノ殴打デ私ハ食ヲ食ヘン事が出来ナクナリ
シタ。コノ殴打時傷が全治ニテキマセシタデ。私ハ左ノ腕ニ未
ダ腕吊リヲニテイヤミタ。亦述ビシニタヨウニ「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)
ハ「エミル」(EMIL)「フリ」(FLINN)「ゼイマー」(ZEIMER)「リング」(RING)
其他多數ノ俘虜、殴打ニ積極的ヲアリシタ。
一九四五年二月一日カ武、其頃「エミル」(EMIL)ヲ尉、容態ハ
「アソマ」(ASOMA)「ニシ」(NISHI)「スガタ」(SUGATA)「キタムラ」
(KITAMURA)等、チ＝依ツテ死ニトシ月、同殴打サシタ結果非常
ニ重態ニナリシタガ、私ハ知ル限リテハ「エミル」(EMIL)ハ一度ハ「キ
タムラ」(KITAMURA)カラ治療ヲ受メシニテハ、私ハ「エミル」(EMIL)
海軍大尉ガ入院サセラシカツタトバツキリ言フ事が出来ス。私ハ
彼ガ治療ヲ拒ニタ爲ニ「ケネス・フリ」海軍中尉 (LT. (JG) KENNE
TH FLINN) ガ死ニタコトニ対ニテ「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)ニ責任ガ
ハ信ニテイヤス。「フリ」(FLINN)ハ左側ニ腫、腫物が出来
シタガソノ腫物ハ始メ針、穴位、一寸ニタ穴ニテアリシタ。コノ腫物
ハダシ一太キナツテ彼ガ死ニタ時ニハ直徑一時位ニナリシ
タ。

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一九四五年六月一日カ「フリ」(FLINN)ガ死ニタヨ。一九四五年、
七月ニ十四日カ武、其頃ニテニ到ル六週間、同「フリ」(FLINN)
ハ「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)ニ何度モ治療ヲ求メシタガ、「キタムラ」
(KITAMURA)ニ拒絶シシタ。又「フリ」(FLINN)ガ死又三日

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[illegible]

「ハント」(HUNT)海軍大尉ノ死ニ就イテモ音信がアルト認メマス。

「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)ハ明ニ「ハント」(HUNT)「ザイマー」(ZEIMER)

「フリ」(FLIN)ヲ救フニ十分ノ医薬品ヲ大船收容所ノ彼ノ部室

ニ持ツテ居リマシタトニカク、コノ收容所ニ却留サレタ多数ノ聯合

軍兵隊ガ経験シタ多大ノ苦痛ヲ防カント用心ハ防ケ事が出

来タデス。私ハ彼ガ沢山ノ医薬品ヲ許ニ持ッテイタ事ヲ

ハッキリ知ッテイマス。トイフハ戦争ガ終ツタ時、コノ医薬品ガ彼

ノ部室ニアリヲ自分が見タデスカウ。「チャールズ」(CHAS.)

LES BUCHEIT)ハ私ト一緒ニ居リマシタカウ。コノ事ヲ証明スルデ

セウ。此等ノ医薬品ハ長サ三呎、幅二呎半、高サ二呎ノ大キナ木

ノ箱ニ入ッテイマシタ。此ノ箱ハ實際次ノヨウナ医薬品デ一杯デ

アリマシタ。ガセ五十五巻。一巻ハ直經三吋、幅二吋半、カセ當ノ

ギョレリ話ミツタ長サ六吋、幅三吋、高サ三吋ノ小サナ木箱一個。チユガ

入りノ火傷ニ膏藥ニナリ至三寸本。コレ等ハ大キナ髯剃リクリーム

ノチユガ位ノ大キサデ私達ハコレヲ終戦後「レーガン」(RYGAN)ノ火

傷ノ手當ニ用ヒマシタ。ロンスヘリ液体ニタミシB約十五塊。

錠劑デタミシ一數ハ見積ルコトガ出来マシタ。終戦後「キタムラ」

(KITAMURA)ハ俘虜人ニシキ一日ニ錠劑割合テ配給シタルシタ。

當時收容所ニ凡ソ百三十五名ノ俘虜ヲ居リマシタガコレハ一九四五

年八月二日頃カウ一九四五平ノ九月一日マテ續キマシタ。チオニス

至十四オニスヘリ。沃度少クトモ五塊。年「グレイ」(GRAY)「エル」(ELL)少クトモ

三百錠ヲミタムラ「KITAMURA」ハ存ッテイマシタ。

今ニツテハ思ヒ出セマシタ其ノ他ニ沢山ノ医薬品ガアリマシタ。

私ハ上記ノ支給品戦争終了後ニ送ラレタモノデハナイコトヲハッキリ

知ッテイマス。若シ送ラレタシタス私ガソレヲ見タデスカウ。

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(Walker) 大正十一年四月廿二日 (Benevolence)
明治廿九年四月廿二日

「大正十一年四月廿二日」
(FREDERICK DEWITT TURN BULL)
明治廿九年四月廿二日

「大正十一年四月廿二日」
明治廿九年四月廿二日
明治廿九年四月廿二日

「大正十一年四月廿二日」
(JOHN R. FRITCHARD)
明治廿九年四月廿二日